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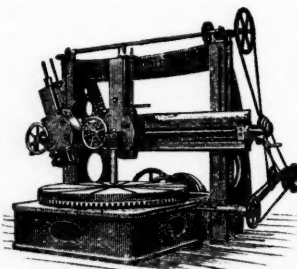
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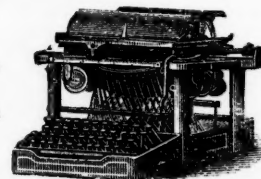
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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. X.—NO 270.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1885.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

OUR Democratic friends, who found so much enjoyment in the unsparing criticism of Republican administrations since 1861, are beginning to find how such criticisms feel to the party which is the object of them. Their president and his cabinet have been in power for seven months. And in that time they have given the spokesmen of the party more to defend and apologize for than any Republican administration did in twice the same time. The contrast of high professions and low performance in the administration of the Civil Service has been very great. The use of official patronage to pay political debts has been a scandal; the number of thoroughly bad appointments, including at least ten convicted criminals, has been surprisingly great. The gross blunders perpetrated in the interest of a false economy by the Naval and Post-Office departments have inflicted serious injury on the material interests of the nation. And now at last the one Southern member of the Cabinet, whose selection met with a hearty approval from Republicans generally, is put on his defence by charges which implicate his personal and official characters. This is what the President who represents the reformed and reforming wing of the Democracy has achieved. What would have been the outcome if an unreformed Democrat, who represented the other wing of the party, had been elected to the presidency?

It is with genuine regret that we observe the insufficiency of the defence made by the Attorney-General in the matter of the suit against the Bell Telephone Company. It meets, it is true, the original charge brought by the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent. But it does not meet the statement made by Mr. J. W. Rogers, the attorney for the Pan-Electric Company, who in defending Mr. Garland made the matter much worse. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Garland agree that the latter, when approached by the officers of the company whose stock he holds, refused to entertain their proposal to sue the Bell Telephone Company at their instance. But Mr. Rogers proceeds to say that when a third company was found, at whose instance the suit might be brought with equal advantage to the Pan-Electric Company, then Mr. Garland agreed to have it brought. This change of the name used can be held no more than an evasion. The suit was one in which the authority of the Department of Justice was used for the benefit of the company in which Mr. Garland holds one-tenth of the stock, —having received it as a gratuity. It was brought at the time when the Pan-Electric Company was in legal straits, through the issue pending in the United States Court in Baltimore. It was at once employed by the attorneys of the Pan-Electric Company to secure a suspension of that suit. If Mr. J. W. Rogers, who is Mr. Garland's friend and adviser, has not grossly slandered the Attorney-General, then the Department of Justice stands implicated in a job much grosser than any charged upon it in recent years.

The chief answer to all this is that Mr. Goode, the Solicitor-General, and he alone, is responsible for the action taken. Mr. Garland knew nothing about the suit being brought until he was questioned about it by telegram, after the recent exposures. He was absent from Washington; the authority of the Department of Justice passes by law to the Solicitor-General when the Attorney-General is away. Mr. Garland did not even know that application had been made to bring such a suit. All this may be literally true, and yet Mr. J. W. Rogers's admission may be true also. It may be that it was thought convenient to cover Mr. Garland's connection by a second evasion, not unlike the first. There may have been no more than an understanding that the suit would be brought if an application were made, and that it had better be made when Mr. Garland was taking his vacation. In a word, the

defence does not meet the case. Mr. Garland owes to the public and especially to those who have thought well of him—in which number we wish to be reckoned—a much ampler and more explicit denial than this, if he can make one.

MR. GARLAND is not the only member of the cabinet who is likely to furnish a Senate investigating committee with employment, when Congress meets. Col. Vilas is certain to have a *mauvaise quarte d'heure*. The steamship companies are determined to press his conduct on the attention of Congress, and the support they will get will not be confined to the Republican party. The Pacific Coast is in rebellion against his false pretence of economy in crippling the Pacific Mail Company. Oregon, equally with California and Nevada will be heard from. Besides there will be the hostility of the mercantile classes who have business connections with Central and South America or Eastern Asia. The story of his fishing-smack mails and his transport of mail to parts of our own continent, *via* Queenstown, will be ventilated.

Still graver is the charge that the Post-Office has been trying to wreak its vengeance on the American lines by exciting other countries to punish them for refusing the terms it offers. It is said that the Havana authorities have been invited to refuse to the American steamers the facilities and privileges heretofore accorded to them as mail-ships, and that this was refused for the reason that the Cuban authorities use them as such, paying far higher compensation than has been asked from our American post-office. It will be a grave question whether a man so disregardful of the duties of his place as Mr. Vilas ought not to be instantly impeached.

THE successor of Mr. Eaton at the head of the Civil Service Commission has been selected, but is not yet named. It is said he will be acceptable to the Reformers; it is certain that they have not been consulted in the matter by Mr. Cleveland, as they were by Mr. Arthur. Nor do they seem to have put forward any candidate. The only one of their number we have seen suggested is Captain Codman, who certainly comes of an obstinate Puritan stock, and could rival Mr. Stanton in saying "No!" like a thunderbolt. But he is an ex-Republican Free Trader, not a Democrat, and therefore ineligible.

Mr. Cleveland has exercised his authority in reducing to one year the period in which the names of those who have passed an examination shall be kept on the lists waiting for an appointment. This meets with the approval of Mr. Eaton, who is reported as estimating that half the candidates thus dropped are Democrats. It would be interesting to know how he obtained the data on which he based his estimate. We thought the Commissioners were to know nothing about the party affiliations of candidates.

MR. WILLIAM A. DAVIS, a native of this city, was rash enough to revisit Ireland in 1882, perhaps to satisfy himself as to the truth or falsehood of the stories told as to its misgovernment, and the wretchedness of its people. Being an American he was at once an object of suspicion to the Irish constabulary. He was arrested, committed to jail, detained for twelve days, twice marched the length of the town in the custody of the police, and finally discharged, because there was no evidence against him. On his return home he brought the case to the notice of the State Department, and Mr. Frelinghuysen gave it attention and spoke of it as a matter for asking satisfaction from the British government. Through the delay in preparing affidavits and the like, the case went over to Mr. Bayard's tenure of the Secretaryship. The new Secretary now refuses to take up the case. He calls Mr. Davis's

attention to the fact that there are remedies for false arrest, provided by the laws of England, and bids him have recourse to these if he has been wronged.

Mr. Bayard, if he knows anything about the Irish coercion laws, must know that Mr. Davis has no remedy in the courts of Queen Victoria. These laws expressly authorize arrests and imprisonment on bare suspicion, and they take away the remedies which could be claimed in England or Scotland in such cases. No Irish magistrate would undertake to administer them if they did not. The state of the law in Ireland, until the recent lapse of coercion, was as much below that of civilized countries generally as is the native law of Turkey, and much lower than the existing code of Japan. But in both Turkey and Japan we refuse to allow our citizens to come under the jurisdiction of laws we regard as less than civilized. We set up courts of extra-territorial jurisdiction, and vest our consuls with the power of magistrates, in order to secure to our residents in those countries what civilized and Christian nations regard as the rights of man. In Ireland we cannot do less in consistency, so long as a barbarous and repressive code is enforced for the maintenance of an alien rule. Otherwise American citizens had better keep out of the country if the Tories should reenact coercion. They may be liable to arrest and imprisonment for having a revolver in their valises, or for attending an evening party of which the police has no notice, or for being found in the open air after ten o'clock at night, or for "intimidating the police" by humming an Irish patriotic tune, or for cutting an Irish landlord or land agent, or any other of the offences where suppression is thought necessary to the maintenance of English rule.

THE troubles of the New York Democrats are by no means at an end. The ex-Republicans have abandoned them with great unanimity, and have thrown them upon their own resources to elect their ticket. Their two factions are anything but peaceful, the county Democrats being disgusted with the failure of their leaders to control the nominations, while Tammany is correspondingly jubilant. And the Republicans have managed to put them on the defensive with reference to Mr. Hill's political record. They have been obliged to admit that he was a zealous supporter of Mr. William M. Tweed in the Legislature, and helped the passage of several bills in which that "statesman" was deeply interested. He also is shown to have been responsible for the plunder of the state treasury by collusive suits with regard to the state canals. There are other points in the indictment of the same general character, and the party which put him forward for the governorship must feel that they have something of a load to carry.

THE only thing which gives the Democrats any comfort is Mr. Cleveland's assurance of his sympathy and good wishes. He overlooks their disregard of his wishes in putting Mr. Hill at the head of the ticket. He repudiates the notion that his friends may prove their attachment to him as a Reformer by voting for Mr. Davenport. He says he desires the success of the Democratic ticket,—whether Mr. Hill was a Tweed man or not. And he will share in the mortification of its defeat.

THE suit to prevent the sale of the South Pennsylvania Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad proceeds, and all the essential facts have been elicited in the testimony given. The representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad do not attempt any concealment or denial. They admit that the bonds offered to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania, although standing in the name of one of their tributary roads, were guaranteed by themselves, and were in pursuance of a bargain with Mr. Vanderbilt by which the danger of competition in freights was to be averted. It is evident that their defence will not be on the question of the facts alleged by the Attorney General. It will be the two questions, whether an unfinished track constitutes a railroad in the sense of the new Constitution, and whether the railroad clauses of that Constitution

have legal force in view of the failure of the Legislature to pass laws for their enforcement.

In the meantime work on the tracks and tunnels has been suspended, the claims of the contractors settled, and their workmen discharged. We shall probably hear, now, that it is a question between a South Pennsylvania Railroad built and controlled by the Pennsylvania, and none at all. But even if the Pennsylvania should be forbidden to acquire the road, it is certain to be constructed sooner or later. There is real need for such a road; much of the worst part of the construction has been achieved; and there is money and credit enough in this State to finish it, and business enough to make it pay.

THE census taken in Massachusetts midway between the national censuses is rather disappointing to the people of Boston. It shows that in five years there has been an increase of but 27,870 in the population, and that the present total is but 390,406. It was expected with much confidence that the total would be more than 400,000. At this rate, Boston is certain to fall still lower in the list of our great centres of population, and will be under still greater necessity to make up in quality what she lacks in quantity.

To our thinking, Massachusetts and its chief city are held back by a bad system of taxation. At the close of last century a wealthy Bostonian removed from that city to our own, to avoid what he thought its unjust and excessive taxes. In our own times another wealthy Bostonian did the same. It is a bold thing to suggest to Massachusetts that she has anything to learn from Pennsylvania. But our commonwealth, from the times of Franklin and Mathew Carey to those of William Elder and Thomas Cochran, has been blessed with a series of practical teachers of political economy such as no other state of the Union has had. And the fruit of their teaching is seen in a taxation system, which, while far from perfect, is yet admittedly the best in the Union. Even Mr. David A. Wells commends it to the imitation of New York.

Nothing so much strikes a visitor to Boston as the dependence upon other parts of the country for things it could well have made for itself. The first instance he observes are the street cars, which are from either Schenectady or West Philadelphia. When a large grocery store was in process of finishing last year, a friend of the proprietor remarked to him that the plate glass he was putting into his windows had come all the way from Pittsburgh. He at once pointed out to him that nearly every article employed in the outfit of his store, down to the twine on the counter and the twineholder which contained it, had been imported from some other State. And he said that the tax system of the State had driven out nearly every business which Massachusetts had not some especial facility for prosecuting.

It is true that under any system of levying taxes the burden of taxation in Massachusetts would be heavier than elsewhere. The business of local government is carried on much more efficiently in that state than in our states generally. It must therefore be more expensive. But at the same time there is no sense in making the methods of taxation needlessly vexatious, and they are so in Massachusetts.

MR. PARNELL greatly strengthened the enthusiasm of his friends in America by announcing his purpose to secure for Ireland that independence of the Imperial Parliament which would enable her to legislate for the protection of her own industries. His programme for the coming struggle at the polls and in Parliament has put heart into the movement to create a fund for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Home Rule candidates. The Irish-Americans of our great cities are vying with each other in their efforts to secure large contributions.

There is some reason to fear that this enthusiasm will be checked by Mr. Parnell's recent speech at Wicklow. As reported by cable—i. e., by the Whig newsmongers of the *Irish Times*, Mr. Parnell held up Home Rule as the means to put an end to the agitation for separation from England, and to convert Irishmen into

subjects as loyal as are the colonists. It will be well to wait for fuller and more exact reports of his speech before believing that he talked in this fashion. Certainly it is not to convert the Irish people into loyal and contented subjects of Queen Victoria, with or without a Parliament in Dublin, that the Irish in America have supported the Home Rule movement with their good wishes and their money.

THE influence of a Tory government seems to have affected the temper of the London police. They have shown themselves exceedingly active in suppressing the street meetings of the democratic Socialists in the East End. By English law the right to use the streets for such purposes is limited only by the right of travelers to unobstructed passage. In order to comply with the law, a street was selected which is lined with warehouses, and little used for travel on Sunday, the day of the meeting. That any one who wished to pass failed to do so is not alleged; and similar meetings of both religious and irreligious societies, whose object is not political, are allowed. But the police seemed to think that their function as the protectors of society demanded especial vigilance against those they regard as its enemies. Their attempt to arrest the speakers at the meeting failed through the solid and passive resistance of the multitude. They made arrests of others as the meeting dispersed and the magistrate inflicted fines and short terms of imprisonment.

This is an extremely foolish procedure, as it only serves to advertise the Socialists the more effectually, and to bring a large body of people under their influence. It is the less likely to succeed as the party have an able mouth-piece in Mr. William Morris, who, not content with revolutionizing the arts of household decoration, is trying to revolutionize our social and proprietary arrangements also. He is a nearly singular instance of a capitalist who believes in the control of all capital by the state. And he is using his admirable gifts as a poet to familiarize the common people with the idea of Karl Marx and Ferdinand Lassalle.

THE death of the Earl of Shaftesbury removes the most honored figure from the ranks of the English aristocracy. The famous comparison made by Matthew Arnold in his "God and the Bible," although removed from the last edition because offensive to the Earl, will serve to show what the good man was thought by those who were the most closely associated with him. He was identified with nearly every good work for the poor and the degraded classes, in East London especially. The costermongers once presented him with a donkey as a mark of their reciprocation of his kindness. The pickpockets caught and gagged the member of their fraternity who stole his watch, and deposited him on the Earl's door-step, with an exhortation to have him condignly punished. The great achievement of his public life was the blow he administered to the *laissez-faire* superstition in England. While still Lord Ashley, he rallied the then powerful Evangelical school to the support of his bills to regulate the hours of labor in mines and factories, to enforce sanitary precautions on the employers of such labor, and to restrict the hours of work for women and children. The economists protested against all such enactments as infractions of the law of supply and demand; but they protested in vain. The acts were carried, to Carlyle's great delight, and the means for their enforcement was provided in the appointment of government inspectors. In America these laws were generally copied on the states' statute-books, with the public inspection feature omitted. Hence their inefficiency. This very year Mr. Crew, the excellent secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, finds a considerable number of children at work in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania.

THE Bulgarian question is still unsettled, although the conference held at Constantinople has suggested as its solution that the Prince of Bulgaria accept the Sultan's appointment to the governorship of Roumelia. The southern Bulgarians are not ready

to accept a compromise by which they would lose nearly all that was gained in the recent uprising. And unless Russia acquiesces in their being bullied into submission, it is extremely unlikely that they will be compelled to yield this point. Lord Salisbury's speech at Newport is more oracular than instructive. It commits him to no policy except a general friendliness to Turkey.

Meanwhile the King of Serbia has been saluted by his courtiers as King of Macedonia, and there is an unsubstantiated report that the Bulgarians and Servians have come into collision.

THE meeting of the Danish Diet renews the struggle between the radical majority of the lower house and the conservative ministry supported by the king. There is no way for the former to get rid of the ministry, and give a radical direction to the policy of the government, except revolution. The constitution granted to the Danish people by the king does not secure to the Diet that absolute control of the national purse-strings which elsewhere makes the ministry dependent on the legislature. Ordinarily the budget is voted by the Diet, but when the Diet refuses to vote any, the king is authorized by the Constitution to decree an extraordinary budget. This is what he has done for several years past, rather than dismiss the ministry and make the upper house radical by new creations. And unless the Radicals resort to force, they cannot compel him to do otherwise.

ENGLAND threatens to absorb the other half of Burmah, on the plea that King Theebaw has been intriguing with the French, and even that a recent treaty has been signed, of which Lord Dufferin is said to have a copy. The overthrow of such a bloody-minded despot as Theebaw would not excite much commiseration. Yet there are worse things than a bad King, and one of these is the reign of opium, impoverishment and starvation which England has set up in southern Burmah in the name of christian civilization. Her own officials depict the country as decaying both morally and industrially since its annexation to her Indian Empire.

THE especial affection of a mother for a defective or deformed child finds its parallel in the attachment felt by the inhabitants of the most wretched countries for their own land. The patriotism of an Italian is as nothing to that of an Iclander. Pennsylvanians are not half so proud of their state as are the people of Massachusetts. And the scanty fisher population along the bleak and misty shores of Labrador cling to their country, in spite of the offer of their government to find them a more congenial home elsewhere. This winter they are sure to have another of the famines which so often have thinned out their few thousands. But they will not leave Labrador under any inducement.

REPUBLICAN FIRMNESS ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THERE may be some danger,—though it can hardly be serious,—that Republican speakers, or newspapers, may weaken their testimony concerning the need of a just and sensible reform of the Civil Service. If this should be the case,—and whether it be the case or not,—the obvious course of Republicans is to adhere with absolute firmness and fidelity to the position which they had assumed before the election of Mr. Cleveland, and to put away all possible thought of inciting Democratic distractions by encouraging the spoils system faction of that party. Other men may do as they choose: the place-hunters who are denouncing the Administration for not accomplishing a clean sweep in thirty days are no allies for the Republican party, even if for the moment they should appear, like it, to be in opposition to the Administration. No offer of help or sympathy from them is permissible or tolerable for a moment. If they want to maintain a system of partisan service, they are enemies to Republican principles, and their overtures are but snares of the political Beelzebub.

It is probable, indeed, that there will be no protracted contest among the Democrats. Mr. Pendleton, who contributed something, if but a mite, to their love for Reform when he was at home, is now abroad. How much we are to expect from the President is a matter for great doubt. That he considers himself committed to some sort of Reform no one questions, and that he is a resolute man, who will not be driven from ground which he has determined to take, everybody believes; but whether his conception of the Reform has a substance sufficient, when actually seen in operation at the end of eighteen months, to make it worth while for the spoils gangs to quarrel with him, we shall know better in the summer of 1886. He does some things rightly: he permits many other things to be done directly in the face of all sensible conception of what Civil Service Reform is. If he should give away much more, there will be no excuse for the place-hunters to denounce him.

The Republicans have only to hold to the ground which they long ago took. They have been committed for years to this reform. They have undertaken to put it in operation. The so-called Pendleton law was due to them in a very great degree, and due to Mr. Pendleton and his party associates in a very small one. Whatever has been really accomplished in the direction of emancipating the public service from the fetters of partisan managers stands almost in its entirety to their credit. That they did as much as they ought to have done, we do not claim; it was the temper of Stalwartism, closely akin, through the bond of unscrupulous partisanship, to the spoils faction of the Democratic party, that too often stood across the path of progress. But that something was done no one can deny, and what was most important, the country was started in the right direction.

That the Republicans are out of power only makes the maintenance of their ground more easy; while either as a worldly-wise proceeding, or as a rule of sound politics, it behooves the party in opposition to demand of that in control the highest discharge of public duty. And the result cannot be doubted. The danger to the country of having the great mass of the national offices put up every four years as "spoils" for the "victors" has never been exaggerated; nor have its evil consequences ever been overestimated. The danger is real: the evil consequences are legion. That the American people prefer to avoid them, and that upon a test issue they will take that plan which will avoid them does not admit of doubt. Whoever may think that the Clean Sweep is a popular thing and that the Spoils System is enshrined in the hearts of the average citizen mistakes the facts. More and more people see that the convenience and good service of the community demand the retention of competent men, and the appointment of fit men, and that they cannot live in company with that monstrous system by which the very object for which the office was created is sacrificed.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE result of the experiment made by the French ministry in introducing *scrutin de liste* must be far from satisfactory to them. It has indeed simplified the political problem, but not in the way they hoped. Instead of a score or a dozen of Republican parties in the Chamber of Deputies, there will be but three—right, left and centre—or Conservative, Opportunist and Radical. But whereas it was hoped that the Centre or Opportunist party would gain so many seats as to enable it to outvote both the others, it has lost heavily to both. In the new chamber M. Clemenceau will have a solid Radical following so strong that the Opportunists will have to come to terms with him, unless they mean to give place to the Conservative and Orleanist faction. The Radicals will no longer be a little group of warring factions, to be bought up by the Opportunists in detail. They will be a solid and vigorous party under the leadership of the ablest Republican in France, and in some respects the wisest. The formation and maintenance of ministries will no longer be a matter of back-stairs negotiation and intrigue. Each of the parties enters upon a career of open

and responsible action, which cannot but be a gain to the moral status of the nation.

That M. Clemenceau is the rising sun in French politics is at once a gain and a loss. In some respects he is the statesman to whom the best friends of France would be glad to see her destinies entrusted. He is the only French statesman who has both seen and deplored the immense injury done to his country by the system of administrative centralization perfected by Louis XIV., and maintained intact by every government—monarchical, imperial and republican—since his time. He alone does not wish to sacrifice a country to create a city. He alone wishes to see a development of life and initiative in the provinces, which would restore the balance between them and Paris. He alone wishes to see some degree of self-government in the town, instead of a constant dependence upon officials sent down from headquarters. He alone would wish to see the national government abandon the power it has secured to dictate and domineer over every local interest and movement, and to require the provinces to sneeze whenever Paris takes snuff. Gambetta saw nothing of this evil, or else he stood by it for the sake of power. Clemenceau has proved himself a man of insight and intellectual independence by his recognition of it.

Again, M. Clemenceau is the only French statesman who has offered any sort of resistance to the iniquitous policy of aggression which the French Republic entered upon when it attacked Tunis. At every step of that policy he has been its assailant,—if not on the highest ground, yet with a spirit which gives promise that his power will be used to check it. Over Tunis, Tonquin and Madagascar he has battled with the Opportunists at the risk of his own popularity. In a country so military in its patriotism as France is, a peace party in time of war is apt to become worse than unpopular. But the constituencies, by electing Radicals of his stripe instead of Opportunists, seem to show that they are tired of Jingoism and desire peace. The moral force of their votes for such members will be far in excess of the numerical force of the members thus chosen. It will be a warning to the Republicans generally that the French, like the English, are tired of "plundering and blundering" as a means to advance national glory and prosperity.

The danger with M. Clemenceau is that he goes even beyond the Opportunists in some of the bad and dangerous tendencies of French Republicanism. He is more anti-clerical than Gambetta was, and many in his following are still more extreme than he. Anti-clericalism in France has become a craze, to which some of the most important of individual rights have been sacrificed. The French lack the courage to follow the example either of Spain, three hundred years ago, or of France two hundred years ago. They do not persecute with consistent vigor. They equally lack the courage to follow the example of America for more than a hundred years, and find peace through toleration. They are a meddling and quite inefficient sort of persecutors, who keep the Catholic Church in a state of constant irritation and opposition, encroach on the right of Catholics to educate their children as they please, outrage religious feeling by desecrating churches, and try to keep the church weak by forbidding her clergy to exercise the ordinary rights of citizens. And to this policy M. Clemenceau seems to be committed. He has learned other things from England and America, but he has not learned toleration.

It is to the influence of the conservative Republicans that we look for a correction of anti-clericalism. M. Brisson and his friends have no sympathy with intolerance, and they have too keen a sense of the rights of man to think that a devout Catholic has fewer rights than other men. It is true that they are in the minority; but their influence in the Conservative ring must be large. The Opportunists have no longer cohesive force to hold them together. They have lost Gambetta, deposed Ferry, discredited Freycinet. They may be expected to break up into Conservative and Radical wings, the former going to the support of M. Brisson, and the latter to that of M. Clemenceau.

A DUBLIN LITERARY RENAISSANCE.

AMONG the national misfortunes of Ireland has been the want of channels for the expression of views other than those of a single party. Her periodicals have been bound to the fate and fortunes of a party among the people, instead of appealing to the general support of the nation. The writers in them have had the consciousness that they needed to make out a case for the acceptance of a party, and that any attempt to treat national questions on a broader basis would be rather an offence than otherwise. It is a good sign that an attempt is made to establish an Irish monthly which shall be open to men of all parties, as are the best English monthlies. It is as surprising to find that it is the *Dublin University Review* which has taken this course. That venerable institution, of which Trinity College is the chief component, has never been notable for a realizing sense of its relation to any party in Ireland except "the garrison." That it should welcome discussion of Irish questions from all points of view shows that there is a disposition to learn something from the intellectual tolerance of the country to which "the garrison" feels the most attachment.

In the August and September numbers of the *Review* there are two notable articles on the future of the Conservative party in Ireland. The first is by Mr. Standish O'Grady, whose researches into early Irish history and legend have laid the world of letters under lasting obligations, and whose "History of Ireland" bids fair to be the first adequate work on the subject. He writes as a Conservative, and in a rather desponding tone. He thinks a mistake has been made in transferring the political power of the kingdom to the classes without property, and that property rights are sure to be sacrificed unless the Conservatives resort to heroic remedies. He suggests the creation of a system of great public works, into which the surplus labor of the kingdom shall be drained, and thus by a national organization of labor enlist the people in the maintenance of the established order of things. His ideal is the alliance of the upper and the lower classes against the ideals of the middle class, as represented by the Liberals. And he would effect this alliance by a resort to semi-socialist plans and methods, by which the laborer's allegiance to the Tory party may be secured.

Mr. O'Grady seems to forget that the laboring class in Ireland numbers less than half a million; and is chiefly resident in Ulster and around Dublin. The great body of the Irish people will not accept the position of laborers under any government, so long as the Radical Liberals hold out to them the prospect of becoming landowners. He also forgets that if his proposals were adopted, they would at once be accepted by all classes as accomplished facts, and would not furnish a basis on which the Conservatives could maintain themselves permanently. Parties do not live by what they have done, but by what they propose to do, as we have seen in America. The many-headed multitude, after accepting Mr. O'Grady's semi-socialism, would turn and ask him and his friends: "What next?" What answer would they have for it?

In the September number Mr. Michael Davitt replies to Mr. O'Grady, and with a moderation and good sense which seems to us ample vindication of the policy of the *Review*. We find especially interesting and valuable his *argumentum ad hominem* by which he seeks to show the Tory landlords that their best policy is to second the proposals of those who ask the restoration of the Irish parliament. As he well says, the rights of property in Ireland depend for their inviolability upon the temper of the Parliament which governs Ireland. Which will be the more Conservative, —a Parliament such as England is sure to have in the near future, or an Irish Parliament summoned to Dublin after the repeal of the Treaty of Union? The former will be elected by the landless artisans of the cities and other landless laborers of the rural districts. The Irish delegation in that Parliament will find its interest in aiding and abetting every movement which tends to radical change. That will be part of the warfare for nationality. But in a national Irish parliament, Mr. Parnell—an aristocrat by temper and training, and a hearty enemy of all socialistic ideas, would lead the centre, and would be reinforced by the naturally conservative hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, which has been forced into an unnatural position in defence of its own existence. The right would consist of those ultra-Conservatives who represented the landlord and the Orange Order. On the left would be Mr. Davitt and his radical friends, with not the smallest chance of effecting any sweeping reforms in the face of such an opposition. It is between such a Parliament, and one led by Chamberlains and Laboucheres, if not by Joseph Arches and Bradlaughs, that the Irish Conservatives have to choose.

Another article in the September number is a scathing rebuke to Lord Randolph Churchill for sundry things he has said of the government of India by the Marquis of Ripon. The author, Mr. John R. Eyre, declines to call the period of the Marquis's rule in India "prosperous times." He asks: "During what year did India,

that is as far as her native population was concerned, enjoy prosperity? It can scarcely have been during the century that England ruled her. . . ." No heathen impost, no more perverse tax or more tyrannical robbery, ever oppressed or crushed a helpless and suffering poor, than does the salt duty which Lord Randolph censures Lord Ripon for reducing. "Were all the sufferings of Irishmen for the past century to be combined they would not equal the torments and human sufferings that the impious impost inflicts during every succeeding year of our enlightened and religious age. . . ." Mr. Seymour Keay tells us that the average annual income of the people of India is now less than \$2.00 a head, out of which miserable pittance six shillings is deducted as taxation! The annual revenue at the disposal of the Indian Government is £70,000,000 and they receive for their own service no less than £13,000,000 per annum. The great mass of salaries and pensions is paid chiefly to English officials, the natives being carefully excluded from every highly remunerative office. In the Madras revenue department, the average salary of a native is £20 a year; that of a European is £1200 a year. Of the Anglo-Indian civilian population of 68,000 there are 25,000 who hold office under the government, and who are paid £12,776,573 for their services. To keep up this establishment, the natives endure a life of exhausting and unrelieved toil for seven days of every week. "The expectant mother works among the rice or sugarcane as long as she possibly can; the nursing mother carries her infant with her to the fields. The child, as soon as it can toddle, the old, as long as they can totter—all are engaged in the twofold task of providing a 'half-feed' for themselves, and maintaining the Indian government in splendor." "Forty millions of the people," says Mr. W. W. Hunter, "go through life on an insufficient food." The English in India live about five times as well as they would have done at home. They import from England everything they desire, and they allow of no duty on anything. They create no demand for articles of native manufacture by their presence. "No collector's wife will wear an article of Indian manufacture to save her soul from perdition; and all her furniture, even to her carpets, must be of English make."

THE COUNTRY IN AUTUMN.

THE City Boarder is apt to scurry for what he calls shelter,— "the sweet security of streets," as Lamb puts it—at the first health-giving dip of the thermometer in Autumn. He does this, regardless of the long time of golden days and ambrosial nights which in this happy latitude of ours stretch well on to the unique festival of Thanksgiving. And yet with some breaks of rough weather, which are no better borne in town than in the country, our season from the middle of September until Thanksgiving Day is apt to be more uniform than any like period in the twelve months.

This is a reason, taken with the steady procession of the suburban life, which may in time cause a considerable reconstruction of the present attitude of the City Boarder. The future may see people in numbers in permanent homes in the country near town making pilgrimages cityward in the dead of winter—rather than see such people with city homes which they leave for the summer only.

The subject, like most subjects, has various sides. We do not contend that the plan we speak of would be the best for all, or even perhaps for most people. Persons in very modest circumstances could not undertake the winter moving; others, and they are the real country dwellers, love their winter out of town as much as the other seasons. But with all this the change would be a logical one. As the case stands, the large class of city people who go into the country for a part of the year miss the real meaning of both Spring and Autumn,—as it might readily be changed they would have the nine or ten best months in the country, and could if they chose lodge in town from about Christmas to the 1st of March.

We are addressing the class who, in one way, make that amount of change in their living arrangements. In money cost the working of the two plans would about balance. Might it not be better for this class to face entirely about, and have its "change," if have it it must, in the opposite direction?

Just now, with the enjoyment of the glorious American "Fall" at its height, while, through the means above outlined, people with city ties might come to the more open life in its fullness, it seems fitting for us to insist upon the reality of Autumn joys. Although all seasons have pleasures peculiarly their own it may be said with reasonable exactness that Autumn is the pleasantest of all. Country people themselves know this very well; town folks may be skeptical about it, because of ignorance.

Practically speaking, happiness depends primarily upon good health. In its turn, health depends primarily upon pure air and water, and a sufficiency of the right kind of exercise under the

right conditions. All these things we have at their best in the country, and possibly at their very best in the Autumn.

To walk long without fatigue, to spend hours at a time in the sun without exhaustion,—these seem simple things, but they are priceless privileges, and lay a sure foundation for years of strength and usefulness. The electric freshness of the Autumn country air is the best of tonics for the tired town-worker. It induces dreamless, refreshing sleep, renewed readiness for the never ending toil, and the "good digestion" that "waits on appetite" of a kind that the town-housed man never feels.

The brilliant vitality of Autumn is a very real thing indeed. It is at once rest, inspiration and resolve. And it is borne along by so many of the charms and resources of nature! The blazing dyes of the foliage; the pears, apples, grapes and variety of sweet and wholesome nuts; the breath of early fire, "to take the chill off," morning and evening; that height of creature comfort for those who can manage it, the open fire; the precisely right temperature which makes it a delight merely to move and breathe,—these are things which go to the root of primitive but true joy.

We would have more of our people know the force and meaning of this rare season, as of all seasons. What folly it is for those who can live as they will to waste such precious opportunities in "the sweet security of streets!" May we not almost say to those who are responsible for the health of growing children that such waste is worse than folly? All cannot, unhappily, for one or another of countless hard reasons, move into the peaceful, helpful, country life, though many, we are convinced, can easily do it who think they cannot,—but for those who can arrange their lives on the wiser plan what weakness to refrain from breaking away from the old lines!

Let such possible converts try just one Autumn,—this Autumn,—in the country, and then declare if they would exchange that experience for that of an Autumn in town.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE report of the Treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania, for the year ending August 31, 1885, has just been printed and circulated. Its figures cover 18 pages and present a very large amount of information respecting the University's interior workings, the most notable of which perhaps is the fact that during the year past it has entirely canceled its debt, amounting to about \$140,000. This sum, in bonds, was outstanding, at the end of the last fiscal year, but now disappears from the list of liabilities.

The donations received during the year amounted to \$86,333.69, of which the most important items were Professor Tyndale's scholarship's fund, \$10,800; bequests from the estates of Dr. Geo. B. Ward, amounting to \$35,254.35; and the subscriptions for the Department of Biology, \$17,750. The donations for the Hospital Department, which is maintained at a loss, reached \$5,332.34.

THE Medical, Dental, and Law Department are self-sustaining. The Departments of Arts and Science were maintained at a loss of \$9,517.12, of which amount \$2,330 is interest in default, leaving a net deficit of \$7,187.12. The Hospital Department has an annual deficit which is made good by the Board of Managers of the Hospital. The Wharton School of Finance and Economy was maintained at a loss of \$1,505.19, which was made good by a member of the Board of Trustees. The list of the several endowments, trust funds, is quite formidable in length, though some of them are not very large, as, for instance, that for the Women's College, which still lingers at its original amount—one dollar. Among the larger funds are those of the Work for Chronic Diseases, \$175,119; the J. Rhea Barton Fund, \$50,000; the Dr. Geo. B. Wood Fund for the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine, \$36,276; the Dr. Geo. B. Wood Fund for Hahn Ward, \$54,414; the General Hospital Fund, \$503,226; the Wharton School Fund, \$100,000; the J. H. Towne Estate Fund, \$223,973; and the Thomas A. Scott, John Welsh, and A. Whitney Funds, each \$20,000. The total of the funds united for the departments of the Arts and Science foots up \$1,682,823, but this includes the buildings and fixtures, which are valued at \$1,079,112.

It is said in the newspapers that Harvard College enters upon her 250th year this September. This is not an accurate statement. It was in the year 1636 that the General Court voted money towards the establishment of a college. It was not till well on in 1637 that steps were taken to set a college on foot in Newtown, as Cambridge was then called. And it was not until 1638 that the bequest of John Harvard set the institution well on its feet, and determined what its name should be.

The attention given by the early settlers of Massachusetts to both higher and common school education gives them an honorable distinction even among the New England colleges. They established their system of public schools as early as 1642, while

even Connecticut had none until 1672, and then only a grammar school for each county, instead of one in each town. And not until 1702, when the first and much of the second generation of her people had passed away, did Connecticut achieve her first college. At that time scholarship in the colony had fallen to a low ebb. The classical course at Yale embraced Cicero's Orations, Virgil's *Æneid*, and the Greek New Testament; while in mathematics, arithmetic and a little surveying were taught. This was not thought satisfactory, but was the best that could be done with the teachers available. It is no wonder that in 1715 there was a revolt of the students against the incompetency of the tutors and the wretchedness of the instruction. But within twenty years Connecticut had a great intellectual awakening, and Yale College last century sent out more original minds than did all the other colleges of America.

THE friends of the Bryn Mawr College have taken a judicious step by establishing a Bryn Mawr school in Baltimore. All of the teachers are college graduates, and the examinations will be conducted by Bryn Mawr and Johns Hopkins professors.

ACCORDING to the *American Meteorological Journal*, the maximum temperature during the month of July was in Washington, 99°; Philadelphia, 97°; New York, 96°; Boston, 93°, and New Orleans last with 92°.

LIGHTS IN THE WINDOWS.

I
STOOD and watched the sunset glory pale;
Far o'er the valleys mists and shadows fell,
As dark-robed night began her mystic spell;
And then came out, like stars upon her veil,
The cottage lights. I heard the nightingale;
As, one by one, each homely citadel
Put forth its bright and fearless sentinel,
To guard against all foes that might assail.
Ah! who could say what tales they might have told,
Of lives of peace, that homely joys enwreath;
Far from the strife of men and race for gold,
Untainted by the venom of Hate's breath;
And yet, while one sees mother's joys unfold,
Another lights the bedside for grim death.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER.

THE INTERPRETERS.¹

I.
DAYS dawn on us that make amends for many
Sometimes,
When heaven and earth seem sweeter even than any
Man's rhymes
Light had not all been quenched in France, or quelled
In Greece,
Had Homer sung not, or had Hugo held
His peace.
Had Sappho's self not left her word thus long
For token,
The sea round Lesbos yet in waves of song
Had spoken.
II.
And yet these days of subtler air and finer
Delight,
When lovelier looks the darkness, and diviner
The light.
The gift they give of all these golden hours,
Whose urn
Pours forth reverberate rays or shadowing showers
In turn.
Clouds, beams, and winds that make the live day's track
Seem living—
What were they did no spirit give them back
Thanksgiving?
III.
Dead air, dead fire, dead shapes and shadows, telling
Time nought;

¹From the *English Illustrated Magazine* for October.

Man gives them sense by soul and song, and dwelling
In thought.

In human thought their being endures, their power
Abides :

Else were their life a thing that each light hour
Derides.

The years live, work, sigh, smile, and die with all
They cherish ;

The soul endures, though dreams that fed it fall
And perish.

IV.

In human thought have all things habitation ;
Our days

Laugh, lower, and lighten past, and find no station
That stays.

But thought and faith are mightier things than time
Can wrong,

Made splendid once with speech, or made sublime
By song.

Remembrance, though the tide of change that rolls
Wax hoary,

Gives earth and heaven, for song's sake and the soul's
Their glory.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

July 16, 1885.

REVIEWS.

LIFE AND REMINISCENCES OF GUSTAVE DORÉ: Compiled from Materials Supplied by Doré's Relatives and Friends, and from Personal Recollections. With many Original Unpublished Sketches, and Selections from Doré's best Published Illustrations. By Blanche Roosevelt. Pp. 502. \$7.20. New York: Cassell & Co.

GUSTAVE DORÉ's works, brilliant, exaggerated, grotesque, even if likely to contribute little to those treasures of art which remain sacred and untouched by the hand of time, have had too strong an effect upon our own epoch to allow them soon to be forgotten. The indomitable energy of the man and the wonderful amount of work accomplished by him, all characterized by admirable grouping, free handling, bold contrasts and striking conceptions, made him one of the marvels of the century. Miss Roosevelt has collected a large amount of biographical and anecdotal matter concerning him, his own recollections, the reminiscences of his family, friends and garrulous old nurse, the gossip of admirers and critics ; and when facts and traditions have failed to furnish adequate material the author has filled up the void with her own feminine fancies. The result is, if not a biography, a vivid and graphic picture of a striking and honorable career, which brings the man and the artist distinctly before us. Gustave Doré was born in Strasburg, in 1832, of parents in comfortable circumstances. If great poets have lisped in numbers, Doré's baby fingers may be said to have wielded the pencil, for at an incredibly early age he drew likenesses, and the book furnishes fac-similes of his pen-and-ink sketches at the age of five. It is interesting to see that from the start he was enamored of the uncommon and the grotesque, and spent his best powers upon character sketches. Although the boy showed in every way the dominant faculty and ambition of the artist, it was no part of his father's intentions for his son that he should embrace the artist's career. However, when Gustave was fifteen years of age he went up to Paris with his parents, and the teeming life of the great city, its endless panoramas, multitudinous groups of human beings, its architecture, its sights, and above all its pictures in the shop windows made him feel that he must become a part of the glowing actual world, that here in fact was his arena. Happening to be left alone he dashed off a few caricatures and took them to Philipon, who accepted them on the spot for his "Journal pour vivre" and recognizing in the lad's work striking spirit, conception and force, he engaged his services for his paper at a rate which induced the elder Doré to give his consent to Gustave's remaining in Paris. From that time Gustave supported himself, rising at dawn to work at his drawings, and later in the day going regularly to the Lycée Charlemagne, where, paying his own way, he went through the course with Henri Taine and Edmond About as fellow-collegiates. He worked for various papers, comic almanacs and other periodicals for the next five years, and in 1854 published his illustrations of Rabelais, which gave him at once a world-wide reputation. During those wonderful creative years between 1850 and 1870 he is said to have received more than seven millions of francs. M. Bordelin relates,

"I have seen Gustave earn ten thousand francs in a single morning. He would have from fifteen to twenty blocks before him, and would pass from one to the other with a rapidity and sureness that were amazing." From the moment he put his hand to caricature for Philipon there was no pause, no let-up. His growing capacity from his incessant manual practice, and his increasing consciousness of the functions of art were spoiled by the tyranny of a wish to do everything, and to do it in a moment. His hurried and feverish work was often enough performed when he was almost prostrated by nervous exhaustion. He gave himself no leisure, no time for progressive thought ; he took no lessons ; scarcely practiced after models ; was defiant of criticism, and believed that in himself and in his individual caprice lay not only transcendent skill and inspiration, but law, technique, and something far better than what the critics call "school." He had his moments of discouragement, but at no period in his career did it occur to him that self-confidence could be pushed too far. He believed that he could do without nature ; he was incredulous of the worth of the old masters, and avoided them rather than sought them to study their splendid secrets of color and design. Of his contemporaries in art he was intensely jealous. He wanted no artist to exist but Doré, and no pictures save Doré's. His friend Lacroix relates how he railed at painters and their works, especially at Meissonier, against whom he bore a distinct grudge for receiving forty thousand dollars for a single picture. That he, Doré, must be called simply a designer, broke his heart and robbed him of all peace of mind. He determined to show that he was a painter, and as a first point of advantage in proving to the world that he surpassed all painters, alive or dead, he took colossal canvases, painfully and unnecessarily large, and covered them over with nightmare horrors of the "Abominations of Paris." Displaying these to Lacroix he asked with naïf self-confidence, "What do you think of Meissonier now?" These were followed by a series of battle scenes, scripture subjects and the like, some of which were admitted to the Salon. These works, all characterized by his precious individuality, his vigorous handling and audacious imagination which vibrated between the sublime and the absurd, did not, however, bring the great designer the coveted name of painter. The critics continued to regard his color sketches as nothing better than disinterested and unsuccessful experiments in a new field which he would do well to let alone. Doré went on nevertheless, trying to prove his universality in art, not alone by his paintings, but by etchings, aquarelles, and finally sculpture. England offered him a place of honorable exile for his pictures which could not gain a footing in their native Paris, by exhibiting them in the Doré Gallery, where they continue to this day one of the regular sights of London, and have streams of visitors. And in England, where realism in art is less popular than sentiment, and a fervid and mystic symbolism, Doré enjoys, and will perhaps long enjoy, the reputation of a great painter.

Doré's strong and admirable designs fill a great catalogue in themselves. Of no one of his sets of illustrations,—if we except, possibly, "Rabelais" and "Don Quixote,"—would the author of the work be likely to say, as did Goethe of Delacroix's pictures founded upon the play of "Faust," that in certain scenes the artist had seen more clearly and imagined more vividly than the poet himself, yet in the aggregate Doré's sketches have a striking and imposing effect, and have luminously interpreted poetry and far-reaching and fanciful ideas to the popular taste. In spite of all the hard work he accomplished nothing could take the boy out of Doré. He made no mystery of art ; was ready to discuss anything, was delighted with praise, and readily told all his grievances. His house was always the centre of a large circle of brilliant and original friends. Almost from the time of settling at Paris, his mother, widowed in 1848, resided with him, and with her tact, pleasantness and dignity set off his abundant and fine social gifts. He was, besides everything else, a good musician, and music was hardly second to art in the habit of his life and the talk of his salon. Miss Roosevelt was acquainted with Doré during the last years of his career, and gives the enthusiastic account of a lively impressionist of her meetings with the artist, and the circumstances of his early and seemingly premature death.

THE PHENOMENA AND LAWS OF HEAT. By Achille Cazin. Translated and edited by Elihu Rich. New edition, with an additional chapter. Pp. 273. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS: with Illustrative Anecdotes. From the French of Ernest Menault. Pp. 368. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

RAMSES THE GREAT; or, EGYPT 3,300 YEARS AGO. Translated from the French of F. de Lanoye. Pp. 296. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

These three works form part of a series of popular scientific books. They are of varying importance, but all are translated

from the French, and have the limitations inseparable from a translated work. The experiments cited, and the examples, illustrations and anecdotes are all foreign. In the case of the book on Egypt, or of the treatise upon heat, the laws of which know no geographical lines, this does not so much matter, but in the treatise upon animal intelligence the objection is serious.

The work of M. Cazin is that of a specialist, and presents the latest views and facts in clear-cut terms. The first chapter deals with the general phenomena of heat, the second with the thermometer and with experimental methods of ascertaining the properties of heat, the third treats of the services of heat, the fourth of radiation, the fifth of conduction. To these follow chapters upon change in the volume of bodies on fusion and solidification, evaporation and ebullition, and the three states in which matter is found. These general considerations concerning heat conduct to an account of the effects of heat upon the earth; the equilibrium of heat upon the surface of the globe; the law of conservation of energy; the distribution of temperature, and its effect in producing climates; the effects of atmospheric moisture; geological revolutions, and the changes which have occurred in the distribution of heat previous to the present epoch; and conjectures concerning the future of the earth. Marine currents, glaciers, and geysers are treated of in the course of the work, which concludes with a chapter upon recent improvements in the application of heat and in the production of cold, gas engines, solar engines, ice machines, etc., etc.

M. Menault's book on animal intelligence is popularly written, and except for its extremely French style,—which leads it at times to disregard strict thinking in order to obtain picturesque effects,—is very attractive. But one could wish that the publisher had given to the public of this country a work filled with similar material from American sources. We have hundreds of naturalists who could write as good a book, were the opportunity afforded them. It must be said that far too much humanity is attributed to animals. The naturalists who most thoroughly believe that the intelligence of animals is of the same *kind* as that of man, but of less *degree*, are those who most carefully avoid attributing to the lower animals, such as, for example, insects, motives and thoughts like our own. When we see an insect, placed in circumstances different from any it had before experienced, do the best possible under the circumstances, we may be right in crediting it with intelligence, but when we speak of that insect as vexed, pleased, courageous, etc., we are attributing to it emotions which we should feel in similar circumstances, but to which, for aught we know, the insect may be a total stranger.

Instinct is now believed by many naturalists to be inherited reason. But if an inherited tendency to do certain things exists from any cause in any species, such instinctive acts must not be quoted as examples of individual intelligence. The usual form of a spider's nest, even be it that of the trap-door spider, is simply proof of inherited instinct, but if the details of a nest are varied to meet new necessities, we have good ground for belief in individual intelligence.

The intelligence exhibited by a flea which is so harnessed to a tiny carriage that, if it is moved at all, it must pull the carriage, need not be of a very high order, even for a flea, and ought not to be placed in the same category with that of the bug which found its way to a man in a hammock by climbing the wall, walking along the ceiling, and then dropping on to the observer's nose.

M. Lanoye's book on Egypt is excellent of its kind. It gives a clear general view of early Egyptian history, and then places in full relief the figure of Rameses II., the great king of the nineteenth dynasty. The probable condition of the Egyptians before the invasion of the Hycsos, the gradual advance of the refugees upon their enervated conquerors, and the mode of life of an Egyptian king are graphically portrayed.

COLOR STUDIES. By Thomas A. Janvier. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Some months ago there appeared in *The Century* magazine a story, the record of which in the table of contents looked very appetizing. The line read ROSE MADDER by IVORY BLACK. This stimulated curiosity from the start, for there can be no preliminary possibly as good as a good title, be your work large or small. Possibly the majority of the readers of that number of *The Century* turned to Ivory Black's contribution first of all, and as they read they found it was as good in substance as in name. Following "Rose Madder," we had three other tales of the same order from "Ivory Black," entitled respectively "Jaune d'Antimoine," (which sounds like Mr. Cable but is not in the least like him) "Orpiment and Gamboge," and "Roberson's Medium." By this time Ivory Black had become a fairly settled favorite with those who love (and who does not?) a good short story. Having made its way so decisively it seems almost a pity that the ingenious anonymity was not maintained; there was, from the outside, no reason why

the pleasant arrangement should not have been continued, to the equal tantalizing and pleasure of the public. But the author thought differently, and Mr. Thomas A. Janvier, who is known in various other literary and journalistic directions—among others as an occasional contributor to *THE AMERICAN*—stands confessed as the writer of these agreeable little tales, which he has collected under the generic title of "Color Studies," another of the happy ideas with which the whole scheme has been inspired. That it is a well considered scheme, if not thought out completely before the first story was written, at least made to fit into that beginning harmoniously at no very distant time, appears clearly enough now that the tales are brought together. While each story is complete in itself there is an ingenious dovetailing of interest and character which makes it almost a continuous work. "Rose," and her delightful old father, and "Vandyke Brown" whom she marries, and several others, appear throughout the series, taking, after their own adventures have been given in detail, an appropriately lower place to the fresh characters introduced. The lucky title expresses the idea exactly. The stories are all illustrative of American artist life, and we risk nothing in saying that the theme has never been touched with a surer, neater hand. The trials of young painters in their hard period of obtaining recognition, the easy-going life of the studios, the air of the picture galleries and the bohemian living rooms, are all lightly yet pointedly indicated by Mr. Janvier, with that other insistence upon honest love, which makes the world go round for painters as for meaner folks. There is very pleasant humor; the dialogue is so good that we wish there was more of it. In work of this kind everything should be sharp, quick, right on the spot. The predominance of narrative in "Color Studies" is perhaps a fault. But it is a delightful little book.

A GUIDE TO SANITARY HOUSE-INSPECTION; or Hints and Helps Regarding the Choice of a Healthful House in City or Country. By Wm. Paul Gerhard, C. E. Pp. 145. New York: John Wiley & Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

This work is not, as might be thought, a treatise advocating the establishment of a corps of inspectors. It is something better—it is a preceptor in house-inspection, a laudable endeavor to teach the ignorant civilized man how to enter upon the knowledge and enjoyment of sanitation. It is impossible that too many such books can be written. The good work they do is slow. If any man could see a dollar in obeying the dictates of common-sense in house-sanitation, he would obey, but as long as health only is promised, he cares for none of these things. Yet, little by little, the seed sown grows up, and a class of house-occupiers arises who wish for good plumbing as well as for hard-wood finish, and for good heating and ventilation as well as for plenty of closets.

The essentials of a healthful home, as stated by our author, are no more than the essentials, yet it may be doubted whether the half of one per cent. of the houses in New York and Philadelphia come up to the standard required by them. Were intending tenants in 1885, to require sanitary homes before they housed, they would sleep out of doors, yet were tenants to become sanitary house-inspectors on their own account, the state of things complained of would not last a generation. The surroundings and the soil, the cellar, the yard, the construction of the walls and floors, the sewerage and plumbing, the water supply, the heating and ventilation, reasonable safety from fire—where is the house in this great city that will bear inspection upon all these points? Damp cellars are the rule rather than the exception in Philadelphia houses, damp-proof courses are rare as wingless birds; sewers are defective or wanting, an open cesspool infects the air of the yard or garden where the children play; defective plumbing brings the odors and the evils into sitting-room and bedroom; heating fails; ventilation is not; the only thing reasonably certain is that a fire would promptly sweep away the flimsy structure.

The municipality ought to regulate the construction of buildings, more particularly that of apartment houses, much more strictly than it does. At present building regulations are defective, and their enforcement is a farce.

When society has learned its duties towards itself, it will deal with the owners and builders of death-traps far more severely than it now does with the minor offenders who keep busy police, jury and judges.

A FEATHER FROM THE WORLD'S WING: A Modern Romance. A Poem. By Algernon Sydney Logan. Pp. 124 8vo. \$1.00 Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A morbidly introspective, languidly sensuous form of thought is the prevailing characteristic of this work, and in fact might be said to form its entire substance. The equally languid, sensuous action which the author has elected to use as the framework for his meditations might be vicious if it had life, but in its present form is probably harmless. The extremely modern feather plucked

in this manner receives a rather grotesque setting from the mediæval cast of the poet's imagery, and not infrequently his similes, (to state the case cautiously), approach the ludicrous. There is a distinct reminiscence of Byron in the manner of this dubious joiner-work, but no trace of the virile venom of Byron's outspoken cynicism. In general, the work is of the jelly-fish organization. It sadly lacks cohesion, form, tangibility. The style is involved to a degree which might suggest depth, did not the bottom appear very often all too near the surface, and devious meanderings of fancy are displayed which may probably be traced to an application of a mind of the Renaissance period to modern problems. Or perhaps it would be juster as well as easier to group all such as effects of the conviction expressed in the preface that to portray an inartistic period artistically is inartistic. If so we congratulate the author on his successful avoidance of this rock.

The mechanical execution of the verse is faulty to a degree that cannot be condoned by any appeal to poetic license. The occasional torturing of the accent of polysyllabic words when rhymed with monosyllables in couplets is certainly not without abundant precedents, and is ordinarily considered a venial transgression, but it seems to be Mr. Logan's usual style, and is repeated until it becomes unbearable. Even worse is the use three times of hor'-izon, which would raise a suspicion that he leaned to this pronunciation did he not use it once as hori'-zon. The verse is often hammered into shape at the cost of fearful distortion of the thought contained; but it occasionally reaches an ease, sweetness and simplicity which seem to prove that the author, if he would discover and respect the limits of his field might do excellent work.

A. J. F.

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPHY APPLIED TO THE PORTRAITS OF SHAKESPEARE. By Walter Rogers Furness. (50 copies printed). Philadelphia: Robert M. Lindsay. 1885.

The invention of Mr. Francis Galton, by which several portraits may be united into one which shall express the points common to all of them and neglect individual differences, is getting to be generally applied to the attainment of more reliable portraits of celebrated men. Mr. Galton himself united six different medalion heads of Alexander the Great with good result. Mr. Curtis Taylor has given us the true Washington, and more valuable than all, (because the originals differ so much amongst each other), is the present composite portrait of Shakespeare. It is composed of six of the most reliable copies we have; and introduces us to a new Shakespeare, whom no one ever saw before, but more like what we would have seen had we lived in his day. The face is clear, bright, and dignified, and has none of the mannerisms from which some of the originals suffer. Several composites of groups of two portraits closely resembling one another are also added; but the composite of the whole number is decidedly the best. Mr. Furness deserves great credit for this novel contribution to Shakespeare literature.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

IT was latterly alleged that Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s new dollar edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the cheapest copyright book of its size ever published in this country. The statement has not been disputed, and it is doubtless true, yet the preparation of this edition was wise and the publishers will doubtless find their profit in it. Everybody who could read—and by no means in English merely—read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the first five years of its life, but that is almost a generation past, and strange as it seems to many of us there are multitudes who have yet to make acquaintance with one of the most famous books ever written in any language. The temperateness of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," considering the white heat in which it was written, is as remarkable as its power. Mrs. Stowe saw her subject from all sides, and she perfectly knew how to make allowances for the white victims of slavery. It is possible, if the book had been written in any other temper than this of completest charity, it would not have lived as it has, and as it promises to live. We cannot entirely like the introduction to the present edition. Some value it has as describing the evolution of the book, but it is not quite pleasing to have the author parading the praise she has received. We may concede that it is not done from vanity, but we would rather some one else than Mrs. Stowe had done it, and we do not think it a dignified addition to the work itself.

Mr. G. Manville Fenn is a very bright and easy fictionist, as every one who has read his "Parson O'Dumford" knows. "The Dark House," (A. W. Marquis & Co., Chicago), is a capitally-told story, exciting, but not unwholesome, and with a good idea, which is not suffered to drag itself out into nothingness. There is an open, candid way about this work which cannot but please. "The Dark House" is sensational, but in a very different way from Mr. Hawley Smart, Miss Florence Warden and others of that order.

"George Fleming" is one of the most extreme of high pressure novelists. In the great variety of reading tastes books of this writer doubtless fill a place; they are not at all to our own taste, yet we fully admit Miss Fletcher's writing ability, her ingenuity in construction, and her clear conception of character. "Andromeda," (Roberts Brothers, Boston), is neither better nor worse than "Kismet," "Mirage," and other books from the same pen. It is marked by the same excellence and—as we see it—the same faults as its predecessors; it is intelligent, it has movement and color, but its excessive sentimentality,—"gush" so to speak,—becomes at times hysterical, and is always, to certain readers, disagreeable. It is a story of broken vows and self-sacrifice, and while we cannot, in the face of its evident earnestness, accuse it of a deliberate unhealthiness of tone, the verdict must practically come to that. Among the things that "Ouida" has to answer for is the charge of setting a model which writers like Miss Fletcher, who might have done better things, have too evidently followed.

"Winter Fun" is a capital book for young folks, written by Mr. William O. Stoddard, than whom we have no better purveyor of that kind of literature. Mr. Stoddard understands his audience to a nicety, and is always humorous, interesting and full of matter. Various winter sports, bear, deer and rabbit hunting, spelling bees, skating and sleighing frolics, winter picnic parties, etc., are charmingly described in this book, which in various ways is almost as good reading for parents as for children. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

The "Newspaper Rate Book" of Messrs. John F. Phillips & Co., New York, differs in important respects from the bulkier directories of some other publishers. Its list of American periodicals is limited to publications having a circulation of 5000 copies or more, a ruling which shuts out most of the weeklies and a considerable share of the dailies. Concerning that delicate matter, circulation, the editor of the "Rate Book" is very circumspect, and almost invariably adds to the figures, the words "as claimed," or "estimated." But then, on the other hand, he is very definite concerning advertising prices. The book is one of the best of the kind we have seen, and is calculated to be useful to advertisers and others.

The "Saxe Holm Stories," much enjoyed at the time of their first publication, and lately brought under public notice again by the death of Mrs. Jackson, and the debate whether she was the author of them, have been issued in two neat volumes, in paper covers, by Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons. There are in all eleven of the stories—six in the First Series, and five in the Second. The former includes "Esther Wynn's Love Letters," "Draxy Miller's Dowry," "The Elder's Wife," "Whose Wife Was She?" "The One-Legged Dancers," and "How One Woman Kept her Husband;" while the other has "A Four-Leafed Clover," "My Tourmaline," "Farmer Barrett's Romance," "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," and "Susan Lawton's Escape." It seems to be generally agreed, notwithstanding her many disclaimers, that Mrs. Jackson was the author of these stories. As "Susan Coolidge" puts it in her recently published letter; "No one, as it seems to me, who was intimately acquainted with 'H. H.,' or who either by instinct or by trained perception is qualified to detect those subtle peculiarities of literary style which defy concealment, is likely to doubt that the 'Saxe Holm' stories were largely her work, the poetry of them altogether so. That some copartnership existed which made it possible for her when questioned honestly to deny the full responsibility for them, is doubtless true also. The secret was well kept during her life-time, and if it was her desire that it should be continued after her death, those who shared it are bound to respect the desire."

ART NOTES.

A CURIOUS robbery occurred at North Easton, Mass., early this week by which Mr. Frederick L. Ames lost four valuable paintings, the gems of his collection. The pictures are all small, but are fine examples of the work of great artists, namely, Meyer Von Bremen, Theodore Rousseau, J. F. Millet, and Rouybet. They were stolen by some one who knew their worth, and here is the mysterious part of the transaction. Any one knowing the value of the paintings, aggregating say \$6000 to \$8000, would also know that they cannot be sold. They have each passed through several dealers' hands and are well known to the trade and to picture-buyers. They are hardly more marketable by any one but the owner than a registered bond, and any attempt to sell them would in all probability lead to an immediate arrest. Such being the case, the motive that prompted the theft is past finding out. Ardent devotees of a great master have been known before now to steal an example of his work and hide it as a miser hides gold, and that sort of theft is at least comprehensible, but to steal four costly pictures representing as many artists, which cannot be sold,

and to leave the silverware in the next room, is certainly a burglarious roguery that is, on the face of it, incomprehensible.

Among the many services to be rendered by the late Wm. Page, his advocacy of the cause of women students should be gratefully remembered. It was during his presidency of the National Academy, in 1871-72, that the life schools were first opened to women, and it was to his personal efforts in combating the prejudices against such an innovation, both inside and outside of the Academy, that the opening of the doors was mainly due. He was ably seconded by the younger academicians of that time, among whom were E. Wood Perry, John La Farge, T. W. Wood, J. F. Grey, George Inness and J. Q. A. Ward. It is true that after Mr. Page's retirement, women were again excluded from the Academy classes, but it was only for a time. The triumph of the conservatives was short lived, and this reform, together with others instituted under Mr. Page's administration, very soon became a part of the permanent policy of the institution. When Mr. Page was in London his portraits won for him the highest encomiums. The critics with great unanimity accorded him the first place among living artists, and more than one authority placed him beside Raphael for expression, and beside Titian for color. Had he elected to remain in England, there is no question that he might have inherited the honors of Gainsborough and Sir Joshua. But the natural bent of his mind toward philosophic speculation led him away from the field of art for a season, and doubtless then and afterward tended to stay his hand from reaping the richer rewards of his great labors in that field which were fairly within his reach.

In a current enumeration of Page's greater works, the portrait of Christ, now in possession of Theodore Tilton, is reckoned as one of the most important. Mr. Page did not so regard it. The work was the result of long reflection and study, but the artist condemned it as a failure. It was an attempt to realize an idea, early conceived, cherished through years of manifold and arduous labors, and at last reverently essayed when the artist felt that he had reached the full maturity of his power. This idea was to paint the Flesh embodying the spirit, to make the human lineaments represent the indwelling Divinity. After devoting himself to the work to the utmost limit of his ability, stimulated by religious enthusiasm and sustained by a sacred purpose dear to his heart through all his life, he finally laid down his brush in despair and acknowledged total defeat. The lesson he accepted from this surrender was that the portrayal of the Divine countenance is beyond the scope of art; an awful undertaking that no artist should venture upon. In his own words, "It is the Finite reaching for the Infinite!"

President Cleveland has received a portrait of Prince Bismarck with an autograph letter of presentation. It is said the President intends returning the compliment. It is to be hoped that the alleged portrait painter whom nobody ever heard of before, called to Washington last week to make another likeness of the President, is not to be employed to color a fifty dollar solar print, with intent to send the work to Berlin as a sample of American portraiture.

Prince Bismarck is having another portrait painted by Herr Franz von Leubach, the fourth by this artist, this one being intended for Lord Rosebery. Von Leubach not only paints an admirable likeness of the Prince, but, better still, he does not bother the great Chancellor of the Empire with tedious sittings. He visits Varzin as a favored and agreeable guest, makes himself vastly entertaining, walks, rides, dines, chats, enjoying life and helping other enjoyment for a few weeks, and, behold, some fine morning the portrait is done. A very pleasant way to secure a portrait, for the artist who can work from such absention and for the subject who can pay accordingly.

The recent mention of the employment of great artists to make designs for interior decorations and furniture has brought out the fact that Hans Makart was so employed by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Makart began life as a decorator of rude furniture in a rustic village, and one of his latest works was the designing of the furniture and decorations for a suite of apartments in the Empress' hunting castle in the Lainger Wildpark, near Vienna.

Preparations are being made by the artist community of Düsseldorf for the celebration on a handsome scale, of the seventieth birthday of Andreas Achenbach on September 29. There is to be an exhibition, consisting entirely of Achenbach's works, and a public banquet, which will be attended by a large number of artists from other places.

Robinson Crusoe will soon be commemorated by a fine bronze statue at his prototype's birthplace, the fishing village of Largo, in Fife. This village was the early home of Alexander Selkirk, who returned there from Juan Fernandez, bringing the relics of

his solitary stay on that desolate island. His house, "Crusoe's Cottage," is now shown in the square near the sea, and some time ago still contained Selkirk's gun and sea-chest. The Crusoe statue is to be placed in a niche of the cottage.

Chapin, the sculptor, has finished the monument to the memory of Monsignor Dupanloup, presently to be dedicated at Orleans. Its principal feature is a bronze basso-relievo, representing the great prelate surrounded by a crowd of disciples, and is surmounted by a sarcophagus bearing his statue in full-length repose. Above is a figure of an angel unfurling the standard of the Maid of Orleans. On either side of the basso-relievo is a statue, one representing Eloquence, under the figure of a father of the Church, and the other Patriotism, by a knight.

SCIENCE NOTES.

IN his address before the Anthropological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Francis Galton gave some of the results of his inquiry into the law of hereditary transmission. From experiments made some years ago on seeds he had found that the tendency in hereditary transmission of size was to diminish parental peculiarities in passing them on to the offspring. The difficulty of basing trustworthy conclusions on the measurements of seeds deterred him from attempting to formulate a theory of regression towards mediocrity, or even proximately to fix the ratio of parental peculiarities which children inherited on the average. Recently he had obtained more satisfactory data for investigation in the shape of records of the height of 205 married couples and their 930 adult children. As the standard from which to measure deviations Mr. Galton made use of what he called the "mid-parental height," that is to say, of a mean between the height of the father and 1.08 times the height of the mother, the ratio of the female height to the corresponding male height being generally accepted as about 100:108. Thus measured he found that the children possessed on the average two-thirds of their parents' peculiarities of stature, or, more exactly showed a movement towards mediocrity, in the line of hereditary transmission, of .3409 of the parental deviation. Examined in the other direction, however, the same figures disclosed the very striking result that the movement towards mediocrity from child to parent was two-thirds of the filial deviation, or, that the most probable parentage of any given child is one whose deviation from mediocrity is only one-third of the child's deviation. These conclusions look at first sight contradictory, but though this is not necessarily so, as a closer examination will show, they are certainly so startling as to tax to the utmost our faith in the methods of the distinguished investigator. The forces which make such a result possible do not fall within the scope of the above mentioned statistical inquiry, and Mr. Galton in suggesting a theory bearing on the case does not attempt to support it by any direct evidence. He incidentally brings forward his well-known theory of specific stability as probably indicating that there is a stage of deviation beyond which no tendency to regression towards mediocrity is shown, but a new standard of equilibrium established.

Dr. Tommasi-Crudeli in his article in the *Nuova Antologia* quoted in the London *Lancet*, asserts that malarious poisoning is not due to noxious gases emitted by decaying vegetation, but is caused by a living micro-organisms which find conditions favorable to their reproduction in the malarious swamps and other centres of infection. He believes that three conditions are absolutely necessary to the fertility of the disease germs:—a temperature not lower than 86° Fahrenheit; a certain amount of moisture in the soil; and the action of the oxygen of the air upon the stratum of soil infected. He recommends drainage as the most reliable remedy, but thinks it may be sometimes supplemented by covering the marsh soil by a layer of dry dirt. The planting of forests as a protection he considers a mistake, as they lessen the drying effect of the sun's rays. He claims to be able to show that the health of certain districts has been decidedly bettered by the cutting down of these alleged protective forests.

The authorities of Albany, Georgia, have efficiently drained a troublesome pond by boring a well-hole through the ground to a deep subterranean stream. An outlet for the sewerage of a large Western university has been found in one of the numerous "sink-holes" with which the cavernous limestone of the country is marked, where a similiar underground stream carries the stuff to parts unknown. Such expedients are good, provided the subterranean stream used for the sewer-outlet is not a source of supply for some well.

The two scientists appointed by the French government to observe the effect of the Krakatoa eruption report some marvelous exhibitions of the power of the earthquake wave. In Bantam Bay it had broken off a reef of rock 80 feet high and completely buried

it beneath the sea. On the shores of Lampong Bay, nearly two miles inland and in the midst of a dense forest, lay a native fishing-vessel of considerable size, while not a mile distant lay a large English iron steamer which the wave left spanning a stream, and which the natives used as a bridge. The town of Telok-Betoeng was utterly destroyed and its site turned into a marsh, while the forests along the coast were mowed down as if with a scythe for the distance of four hundred yards or more inland.

Mr. Frederick Siemens has discovered, and to some extent applied in manufacture, a method of toughening glass which he claims to produce an article as superior to ordinary glass as tempered steel is to iron. The process is substantially to take the article after it has been shaped in the ordinary way and expose it to a radiated heat until it is soft and pliable, when it is placed between properly-shaped cold metal surfaces and cooled very suddenly. He claims that this makes an article at least eight times as strong as ordinary glass, and so hard that a diamond will not scratch it. Great care must be taken in the manufacture as any unequal heating or cooling, or great inequalities in thickness, will cause it to crack.

Prof. W. C. McIntosh, in addressing the Biological section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the causes of phosphorescence in marine animals, after reviewing the widely varying forms in which it occurs and the conditions under which it is produced, said: "It is evident, therefore, that the causation of phosphorescence is complex. In the one group of animals it is due to the production of a substance which can be left behind as a luminous trail. The ease, for instance, with which, in Pen-natula and other coelenterates, the phosphorescence can be repeatedly produced by friction on a surface having a minute trace of the material, clearly points to other causes than nervous agency. The action, moreover, clearly affects the organic chemical affinities of the tissues engaged. On the other hand, again, as in certain annelids, it is purely a nervous action, probably resembling that which gives rise to heat."

The *Athenæum* (London), pronounce the report of the special committee of the Franklin Institute on the efficiency and duration of Incandescent Electric lighting as "the most complete and satisfactory examination of the subject which has yet appeared."

COMMUNICATIONS.

AFTER LOOKING INTO THE FACTS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

SIR: In your issue of October 3d, I read a communication which had some bearing toward my communication of the 8th ult. After your answer, I carefully set about investigating the whole subject of the suppression of the Southern Republican vote.

In the first place this suppression of the voice of our Southern friends, I perceive, is now not a mere partisan cry, but an established fact, and one that is a disgrace both to the Democratic party, and to the people of the United States, in allowing such a state of affairs to have existence. Although, as your correspondent of Saturday seeks to impress on our minds, the shot-gun practice may have ceased, he gives ample proof that a more despicable scheme is in operation which will degrade the colored race in the South almost worse than the curse of slavery, which the Democratic party nourished and which grew defiant unto rebellion,—the sacrifice of the freedman's manhood, and all his future hopes as an American citizen.

I am not one of those who seek to always make the case of the colored man a political question, and forever keep alive the agitation of the subject, but I do believe with Senators Sherman and Hoar, and other well-known Republicans, that, when our country thrust the right of citizenship on almost a million slaves, without any previous qualifications, and then left them to shift for themselves, that some measures should have been adopted and put in force which would have secured to the colored man in the South the same privilege of casting his ballot as was accorded to the white man in the South.

Yours, etc.

JOHN L. STEWART.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

IT is said that the principal poem in Tennyson's new book will be written in the Irish brogue.—Mr. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," is engaged on a new work of importance.—Mr. F. C. Burnaud has for a time laid aside burlesque writing, and is engaged upon a romance.—Harper & Bros. announce a holiday book by Howard Pyle with the spiky title of "Pep-

per and Salt," or "Learning for Young Folks."—*St. Nicholas* will publish soon a series of articles on the English public schools, Rugby, Eton, Harrow and Winchester, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

Rev. H. R. Haweis will spend part of this autumn and winter in the United States and Canada. He will deliver two sermons at Cornell University. He will then, between October 18th and the end of the month, visit Canon Ellegood at Montreal; and he intends to lecture at Montreal and Quebec previous to his departure for Boston and Philadelphia, where he will deliver six lectures on "Music and Morals." On December 8th he will deliver a discourse before the Nineteenth Century Club, New York, and about December 17th he will return to England.

Miss Murfree is reported to be working energetically upon a new book.—Miss Helen Gray Cone is bringing out through Cassell & Co. a volume of poems with the title, "Oberon and Puck."—Miss Susan Warner, author of "The Wide Wide World," left in manuscript a partially completed story called "Daisy Plains;" it has been completed by her sister, and will be published November 1st, by Messrs. Robert Carter & Bros.—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have nearly ready "Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution," by Prof. A. V. Dicey of Oxford.—Mr. A. Jameison has for some time past been engaged on a manual for students on "Steam and the Steam Engine."

The death of H. H. (Mrs. Helen H. Jackson), has called renewed attention to her works. She has left two unpublished stories which Roberts Brothers will possibly bring out. One of these, a tale of about 50,000 words, is called "Zeph." The other is entitled "Elsbeth Dyoan," and is longer. A volume of her short stories will soon be published by the Roberts under the name "Between Whiles," also a book of travel sketches. A new collection of Mrs. Jackson's poems is announced as "Sonnets and Lyrics." The same firm announce a one-volume edition of her "Cat Stories."

The current report of the Boston Public Library states that Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" has, in the three years since it was issued, increased the demand upon the Library for Periodicals by nearly one hundred per cent. A more direct piece of evidence than this of the value of a work of reference we have never met with.

An important work on the history of the stage is announced by Cassell & Co. It will be called "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States, from the Days of David Garrick to the Present Time." Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton are its editors, and they have secured the cooperation not only of well-known dramatic critics but of leading actors and actresses. Henry Irving will write of Edmund Kean; Edwin Booth of his father, Junius Brutus Booth; Lawrence Barrett of Edwin Forrest; W. J. Florence of Solheim; Austin Dobson of Garrick, Peg Woffington and Kitty Clive; Edward Eggleston of Lewis Hallam; William Archer of Elliston, Helen Faucit, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and others; Henry Norman of Henry Irving, Ellen Terry and Mary Anderson; Walter Pollock of Spranger Barry, Henderson and Toole; H. C. Bunner of Joseph Jefferson; Clinton Stuart of Clara Morris; Mr. Hutton of George Frederick Cooke and others; and Mr. Matthews of the Kembles and others. The work, which is to comprise over a hundred sketches, containing biographical data, anecdotes and extracts from contemporary criticism, will appear in four volumes early in the coming year.

A principal attraction of the Christmas number of *Harper's Monthly* will be a series of drawings by du Maurier illustrating an article on "London in the Season."—Mr. F. J. Stimson, otherwise "C. S. of Dale," has prepared a work on "American Statute Law."—Prof. Lounsbury of Yale has prepared a work upon Chaucer which differs in some prominent particulars from the commonly accepted views of that poet.—An especially important piece of biography, it is supposed, will be the "Memoirs" of M. Doucet, Secretary to the French Academy, just completed. This book has been talked of for many years, but it has time after time for some reason or another been laid aside. Its publication, it is believed, will make many curious revelations about authors.—"Fiammetta," a novel, and two volumes of poems, by W. W. Story, the sculptor and poet, will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—General Adam Badeau, the biographer of General Grant, has written a novel which will be published by R. Worthington & Co. The story is of Cuba, but several scenes are laid in Washington.

The sixth volume of Dr. Daniel G. Brinton's "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," now in press, contains the annals of the Cakchiquels, written by a native of Guatemala about 1560. The Spaniards declared that this semi-civilized tribe had chronicles reaching back 800 years. The work will be printed from the unique original manuscript.

Prof. Bryce's long expected work on the practical working of American institutions is on the eve of publication.—"Manon Lescant" has been translated and printed as a gift book by Mr. George Routledge. It has more than 200 illustrations by Maurice Leloir.—The *Amerikai Nemzetor* of New York is the only journal in the Magyar language published in the United States; it is hereafter to be published weekly instead of semi-monthly.—It is expected that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's "Ideas of India" will be published in London in the course of the present month.—Mr. Grant Allen, the English "Literarian," under his own name treats scientific subjects, as "Arbuthnot Wilson" is a writer of terrifying short stories, and as "Cecil Power" is the author of three-volume novels.

A German weekly, *das Magazin*, states that Mrs. Garfield is writing a biography of her husband.—If the Concord school had but waited another year for their discussion of Goethe they would have had the use of Robert Springer's "Essays zur Kritik und Philosophie und zur Goethe Literatur." A German translation of Stanley's work on the "Congo" is being published by Brockhaus.—Prof. Ebers has written a life of Richard Lepsius, the eminent orientalist.

There seems to be no truth in the report that the famous Russian novelist, Count Leo Tolstoi, had become insane. The *Novoe Vremya* of August 30 contains the information that Tolstoi has completed his novel, "About Money," but makes no mention of his being ill. That Tolstoi, however, is inclined to melancholy and self-torment is well known to readers of his works. In his "Confession" he outdoes Rousseau in this respect.

Prof. Church has completed a work, entitled "Two Thousand Years Ago or, The Adventures of a Roman Boy," in which he has sought to revivify that interesting period, the last days of the Roman republic. The work will be illustrated by Adrian Marie of Paris, and will be issued shortly by Blackie & Son.

Mr. George Barrie, of Philadelphia, is preparing a handsome edition of Goethe's works for subscribers only.—George W. Munro, of the *Seaside Library*, has resorted to the courts to restrain his brother, Norman L. Munro, "from doing business under the Munro name, in a manner to confuse the public mind."—The *Young Churchman* Co. of Milwaukee is soon to publish "Reasons for being a Churchman," by Rev. Arthur Wilde Little; the "Reasons" were originally printed in the *Living Church*.—The Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, announces that "Sermons and Sayings" by Sam Jones, the noted Southern revivalist, has reached a sale of 18,000 copies within two months of the date of publication, and that the demand continues.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

THE German *Unsere Zeit* discusses a projected confederation of the "Middle" American republics—Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

The *Brooklyn Magazine* begins a new volume with its October number, and with the best table of contents it has yet offered, and with a new and tasteful cover challenges renewed attention. Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren begins a novel, "Lights and Shadows of a Life," which we trust will prove better than its name. More than twenty distinguished men, such as Secretary Bayard, Senator Edmunds, and General Sherman, join in a discussion "Has America need of a Westminster Abbey?" Mrs. Lisle Lester begins, with a paper on Edwin Booth, a series of articles on "The Lives and Homes of American Actors." Other contributors are Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, and Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell. Altogether, the number shows decided growth.

George Renard treats at length in the September number of the *Nouvelle Revue* of the influence exerted by England upon the industries, politics, and philosophy of France since 1830.

The *Electrical Review*, (London), for September, contains a rather glowing account of a projected electrical railway in Philadelphia.

The October number of the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* contains an obituary notice of Dr. Thos. S. Kirkbride.

Good Housekeeping has awarded to Margaret Sidney (Mrs. D. Lothrop), of Boston, \$250 for the best series of six papers, each about 2000 words long, on "How to Eat, Drink and Sleep as Christians Should," to Mrs. E. J. Gurley, of Waco, Texas, \$200 for the best similar series on "Mistress-Work and Maid-Work," and \$50 to Mrs. Helen Campbell, of Orange, N. J., for the best paper on "How Best to Eat and Make Bread."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON: 1805-1879: The Story of His Life told by His Children. 8vo. Two Volumes. Pp. 522-480. (With numerous portraits.) \$5.00. New York: The Century Company. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

PHILLIPS' NEWSPAPER RATE-BOOK: Containing full Descriptions, with Advertising Rates, of the Various American Periodicals having a Circulation of 5,000 or more [etc]. Pp. 424. New York: John F. Phillips & Co.

THE DARK HOUSE, A Knot Unraveled. By Geo. Manville Fenn. Pp. 169. \$0.25. Paper. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co.

THE BLOOD COVENANT. A PRIMITIVE RITE AND ITS BEARING ON SCRIPTURE. By H. Clay Trumbull, D. D. Pp. 350. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

POEMS FROM NATURE. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Illustrated from Nature by Elbridge Kingsley. [Large 4to, full gilt. With etched portrait, and 15 full-page illustrations.] Pp. 101. \$6.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

SOCIAL SILHOUETTES. (Being the Impressions of Mr. Mark Manhattan.) Edited by Edgar Fawcett. Pp. 368. \$1.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE PROPHET OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Pp. 308. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

NOTES ON SCRIVENER'S "PLAIN INTRODUCTION TO THE CRITICISM OF THE NEW TESTAMENT," Third Edition; Chiefly from Memoranda of the late Prof. Ezra Abbot, D. D., LL. D., with additions from Profs. Harris and Warfield, and Dr. C. S. Gregory. Edited by Joseph Henry Thayer, D. D. Pp. 56. \$0.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE LAST MEETING. A Story. By Brander Matthews. Pp. 268. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

MOVEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN BRITAIN, DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By John Tulloch, D. D., LL. D., Senior Principal of the University of St. David's. Pp. 338. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

DRIFT.

—Notwithstanding the Restriction act, the Chinese population of California has been increasing within the past four years. No sooner was the act passed than the Chinese devised various ways of circumventing its provisions. One infraction corrected, another would arise, and a plan largely adopted for avoiding the operation of the law is for Chinese immigrants to represent themselves as prior residents. The fact that the personal description

of any one Chinaman is likely to apply to scores and even hundreds of the race makes the detection of this imposture difficult, but the authorities of California have at last taken into consideration the feasibility of borrowing from China herself a method of identification which, it is expected, will prevent new comers from China palming themselves off as prior residents. Centuries ago identification by means of thumb marks was practiced in China. The markings upon the ball of the thumb are wonderfully characteristic, and no two individuals have thumbs similarly marked; in fact, it is rare that both thumbs belonging to any individual are marked alike. Consequently an impression from both thumbs of any individual would be a tolerably sure method of identification. Mr. I. W. Taber, the well-known photographer of San Francisco, is actively interested in the matter, and it is believed that a means has been devised for checking the fraudulent use of certificates of prior residence, now so largely indulged in that it is said that every certificate issued to Chinamen about to return to their native land has invariably returned. The proposition now is to add to the record describing the persons receiving such certificates an impression from the ball of each thumb, obtained by pressing the ball of the thumb lightly upon an inked pad and then upon a piece of paper prepared for the purpose. If it is considered desirable the impression may be enlarged by photography. When a Chinaman applies for admission to this country the Inspector will at once take his thumb-marks and compare them with the marks entered on the book. If they agree, the Chinaman can be safely admitted; if they do not agree, the Chinaman will not be admitted. The proof will be undoubted and indisputable.

—Something worse than opium or chloral is reported in the New York Medical Society. Several city physicians found out that a few persons were using hyoscyne to produce a sort of intoxication that resulted in profound slumber. The drug is a hydrobromate, and has to a limited extent been used in medicine in lieu of atropine for relief in epilepsy and other diseases of the nerves. It is obtained from a German plant, and is usually on sale by German apothecaries in this city. The supply has been small, and the price about seventy-five cents a grain; but a suddenly increased demand nearly extinguished the stocks and sent the price up to \$1. The doses must be infinitesimal in order not to be dangerous, and the peril of self-dosing lies in the liability to kill by careless swallowing or hypodermically injecting too much. The experimenters with it proved chiefly to be medical students, drug clerks and others acquainted with its soporific qualities. Hard drinkers employed it to force sleep, and very nervous persons drove off insomnia with it. In order to test its effects it has been systematically administered to thirty-six insane patients in the State hospital for the insane, by Drs. Langdon and Peterson, who say that the effects prove the very great danger of hyoscyne eating. They found that it would indeed compel sleep in most cases, but that its habitual use would surely bring muscular paralysis and delirium of a particularly violent sort. The society will ask the legislature to forbid its sale except on prescription.

—The law of finding, says a legal writer, is that the finder has a clear title against the world, except the owner. The proprietor of a coach or a railroad car or a ship has no right to demand articles found in their vehicles. He may make regulations in regard to lost property which will bind his employees, but not the public. The finder of an article may deposit it with the person on whose premises it was found for the purpose of restoring it to its rightful owner, and in case the latter does not reclaim it the property reverts to the finder.

—The Freshman Class at Princeton College numbers 140, and more than 60 who applied for admission were unable to pass the examination. The Theological Seminary has 75 new students. Harvard College opened on the 1st inst., with more than one thousand students in the academic course, and between three and four hundred in the law, medical, dental and divinity schools. The exact size of the entering freshman class is not yet ascertained, but the number will come very near the three hundred which has so long been coveted.

—"Mr. Winans, the American Nimrod," say the *London World*, "does not appear to have been impressed either by the snubbing he received from the Court of Sessions, as he has added to the vast extent of the country which he rents in the Strathglass and Kintail districts of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire by taking over the forests of Knockfin and Affaric, which have been rented for some time from the Chisholm by Lord Tweedmouth, and also the Glen Affaric lodge and shootings, on the same estate, which were lately occupied by Sir M. White Ridley. Mr. Winans now leases no fewer than fourteen forests and shootings, which he has joined together, and his preserve extends across Scotland from Moray Firth to Loch Duich and covers at least 250,000 acres, his sporting rental exceeding £14,000 a year."

—The cranberry crop is large, both on Cape Cod, and in New Jersey. A dispatch from Falmouth, Mass., says: "The cranberry crop for Falmouth and vicinity is estimated to be 4000 barrels, against 1800 barrels last year. The frosts have not materially harmed the berries."

—The Truckee (Cal). *Republican* says that up in the rocky fastnesses of the Sierras is a fine lake so surrounded by bold, precipitous cliffs, that it is impossible to reach its shores save by one narrow cleft in the rocks. It has a circumference of at least a mile, and a beautiful flat surrounds it, and is utilized for pasturage. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the sublimity or loneliness of the scene from the shores of this strange body of water. Majestic barriers of granite frown on every side, rising hundreds of feet perpendicularly on the side nearest the summit, and everywhere rearing themselves sufficiently high to shut out a view of aught save the clear, blue sky. It is probably the mouth of some extinct volcano, and is exceeding deep.

—A Caracas paper quoted by the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a tribe of Indians furnished with tails has been discovered in Paraguay. One day a number of workmen were engaged in cutting grass, when their mules were attacked by Guayaacugan Indians, and some of them killed. The workmen pursued them, and succeeded in capturing a little boy eight years of age, who was found to have a tail inches long. The boys said all the tribes had tails.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH YEAR.

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SIXTH YEAR WILL BEGIN OCT., 1885.

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Among those who have contributed to The American within the past twelve months are the following:

John B. Tabb, Ellicott City, Maryland.
Prof. J. T. Rothrock, University of Penna.
Prof. Isaac Sharpless, Haverford College.
Miss Katharine Pyle, Wilmington, Delaware.
Charles G. Leland, London.
Mrs. LeRoy Parker, Batavia, New York.
R. Meade Bache, United States Coast Survey.
Prof. N. M. Wheeler, Lawrence University.
Dr. Chas. K. Mills, Philadelphia.
C. W. Ernst, Boston, Massachusetts.
Prof. E. J. James, University of Pennsylvania.
Prof. Hugh A. Clarke, University of Penna.
Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, Newton, Massachusetts.
Joseph Jastrow, Johns Hopkins University.
Eugene L. Didier, Baltimore, Maryland.
Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia.
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Chas. Stokes Wayne, Philadelphia.
Prof. H. C. Carney, Oxford, Georgia.
Paul Hamilton Hayne, Copse Hill, Georgia.
Prof. W. M. Davis, Harvard University.
H. P. Rosenbach, Philadelphia.
Prof. Angelo Heilprin, Academy of Natural Sciences.
Prof. John P. Lamberton, Philadelphia.
George W. Allen, Philadelphia.
Theodore Child, Paris.
D. O. Kellogg, Vineland, New Jersey.
Horatio Hale, Clinton, Canada.
John V. Sears, Philadelphia.
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Prof. G. S. Fullerton, University of Penna.

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